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GRAND HOTEL ASSOUAN.—Under new management. Beautifully situated on river. Accommodates 80 guests. Moderate terms. Electric light throughout the fire, and fitted throughout in the most modern style. Beautiful Terrace overlooking river. Electric light throughout.

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Finest and most luxurious Hotel near Cairo. Patronised by Royalty. Moderate charges. — Special terms for residents. Golf Links (18 holes) with English Professional. Own Golf House in the desert.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND—REDUCED PRICES FROM MAY
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THE PREMIER HOTEL IN EGYPT.

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SOAP — For Delicate Sensitive, Irritable Skins.
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ELECTRIC LIGHT. — LIFT. — MODERATE CHARGES.

SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.

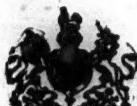
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By Royal Warrant
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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sunlight

When SUNLIGHT SOAP
is in the tub,
You needn't boil, nor boil, nor
scrub;
Just try it in the SUNLIGHT
Way.
A whole wash done in half
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Thorough efficiency
is proved by the enormous sale of
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC
Tooth PowderBeing antiseptic, its regular use
keeps the teeth healthy as well as
clean, and also gives them the
requisite polish without injuring the
enamel. It is the same
time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as
a preventive of prickly-heat and other
irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly
perfumed and contains 10% Crystal
Carbolic.F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.In most cases the Mikado's Government has
neither affirmed nor denied the loss of ships
reported almost weekly during the blockade of
Port Arthur, and silence has proved golden in
that the Russian succours wandering aimlessly
off the East African Coast have not the slightest
notion of the strength of Admiral Togo's
fleet. They may have to face five battleships,
they may have to face three. The strength of
the Japanese destroyer and submarine flotillas
is equally unknown. Now and again stories
come of fleets 20 strong seen cruising 100
miles E. of Hongkong or off a host of torpedo
craft patrolling Formosa waters, but nothing
definite and precise.And if the Japanese secrecy in regard to
their naval operations has been successful it has
been even more successful on land, where, what
with Chinamen and correspondents, the chances
of leakage of important news are infinitely
greater. But Japan has succeeded up to the
great fight at Mukden in keeping concealed
the whereabouts of some of her principal units.
At Liao-Yang the Guard, 2nd and 12th divisions
under Kuroki, the 5th and 10th under Nodzu,
and the 3rd, 4th and 6th under Oku, with several reserve brigades, formed the Japanese
army. The 1st was known to have been left at Port Arthur; where were the rest? In
the autumn it became known that the 9th and 11th were at Port Arthur, and since in 1905 it
transpired that the 8th had played a prominent
part at Heikontai. Then there was the 7th; it
was only a few days ago that the "Times"
correspondent informed the world that this
force, destined to conquer Saghalien (said
some) or hold Korea, according to others,
had actually arrived in November in time to
storm the 203 Metre Hill. As for the independent
reserve brigades, no one seems sure of
their exact position, nor of the nature of the
army of occupation in Korea.And then in the height of the battle of
Mukden three territorial divisions under
General Kawamura, who, as all the world
believed, was landing in N. Korea and preparing
to assault Vladivostock, appear on
General Linievitch's flank! Very amazing
for the world, and still more amazing for
the luckless Linievitch and for all the Russian
leaders. For this successful calculated secrecy
means that you have a whole people before
you that is not only patriotic—most people
can feel and talk for their country—but has
the power of understanding what the prosecution
of a successful war demands. Other
nations have sacrificed lives in war with the
same iron patriotism, others have trained
their hearts and wills to accept war, not
as a horror and an abomination, nor as a field
for theatricals, but as a necessary if highly
disagreeable incident in international relations;
but none have sacrificed their comfort so far
as to refrain from writing or talking copiously
in war-time, to the great comfort of themselves
and their enemy's intelligence department.BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would
call the attention of persons interested in
Egyptian trade to the work of the British
Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office
in Alexandria gives information as to standings,
trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly
publication reviews our commerce. The annual
subscription is £1 and all British traders should
become members. Our London office, 36, New
Broad-street E.C., acts as London agency to the
Chamber.

BATTLE OF TIELING.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

GUNS ABANDONED.

NO FURTHER STAND TILL HARBIN.

TOKIO, March 17.
At Tieling the Russians set fire to the provisions and fodder, which were piled round the station, two-thirds being destroyed. Numerous spoils were captured.

A great number of prisoners were captured by the Japanese right wing. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.
The newspapers' despatches estimate the casualties at the battle of Tieling at 19,000. Kuropatkin was obliged to abandon his stores and 80 guns. (Reuter.)

LONDON, March 17.
Reuter's correspondent with General Oku says that Tieling was occupied after a severe fight, the Russians retiring in confusion. It is not believed that the Russians will make another stand south of Harbin. The Japanese covered almost 90 miles in a fortnight, fighting practically every inch of the way. (Reuter.)

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

HIS RETURN TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.
General Kuropatkin has been relieved of his command and replaced by General Liniievitch. (Havas.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.
It is reported that Kuropatkin is already en route for St. Petersburg. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.
The bare announcement of General Kuropatkin's supersession by Liniievitch, and the absence of complimentary references for past services, is much commented upon here. (R.)

RUSSIAN WAR LOAN FAILURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.
It is understood that the representatives of the French bankers have left St. Petersburg without concluding the loan. (Reuter.)

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

PROBABLE FLOTATION OF LOAN.

BERLIN, March 17.
Count von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, said there was absolutely no reason why Germany should endeavour to prevent the placing of the Russian loan in Germany. She would equally put no difficulties in the way of Japan in a similar contingency.

It is reported that this declaration is in connection with the news that Japan is about to float a loan in Germany. (Reuter.)

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

LEAVES NOSSI BÉ.

TANANARIVE, March 17.
The Russian squadron left Nossi Bé yesterday for an unknown destination. (Havas.)

QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR LISBON.

LONDON, March 17.
The Queen has started for Lisbon. (Reuter.)

FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, March 17.
The Chamber of Deputies has definitely passed the military law. (Havas.)

WINDSOR HOTEL

Largest 1st class and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the Central position. Under English management.

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 17th March, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

FROM The Company's Postal Telegraph Offices

H. M. H. M.

London..... 26 1.00

Liverpool..... 41 1.18

Manchester..... 52 —

Glasgow..... 1.09 —

Other Provincial Offices..... 1.14 —

Delay due to bad English lines.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE PLAGUE.—The only case of plague existing in Egypt was discharged as cured yesterday.

JEWISH PILGRIMAGE.—The S.S. "Thalia," with the members of the Jewish pilgrimage on board, left Alexandria yesterday afternoon for Jaffa.

GERMAN SPORTVEREIN.—The Alexandrian members of the German Sporting Club will give their annual entertainment on Saturday next, 25th inst., at the Eden Theatre.

THE ABYSSINIAN BANK.—The concession granted to the National Bank of Egypt by the Emperor Menelik for the establishment of a State bank in Abyssinia is for fifty years.

THE "MAHROUSA."—It is stated that the Finance Ministry has provided for the expenditure of £1,7900 on the Khedive's S.Y. "Mahrousa" and the purchase of a steam launch for His Highness's service.

SUICIDE.—A French lady, residing in the Moharram Bey quarter of Alexandria, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting herself with a revolver. She left a letter stating that her action was inspired by family reasons.

LAKE MENZALEH.—The contract for the drainage of Lake Menzaleh over an area 20 kilometres long and 2 kilometres wide, has been given to Messrs. Sylvas Frères, at the price of 750,000 francs. The work is to be begun at once.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO.—The Anglo American Nile Navigation and Hotel Company is contemplating some changes owing to the partial severance of Mr. Thubron's connection with this successful company, particularly in regard to the management of its Boulaq engineering and arsenal works.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Variety and ballet continue to be the attractions at this theatre. Masked balls will be given to-night and to-morrow night. A matinée performance takes place to-morrow. The first performance of the "revue" "Alexandria en Basse" is announced for Tuesday next.

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The new Bulletin of the society has just been published, and its editor, Professor Breccia, is to be congratulated on the interesting character of its contents. These include an account of Heracleopolis Magna by the editor, an article by Mr. C. C. Edgar on a terra cotta representation of the screw of Archimedes, some dissertations on the treasures of the Alexandria Museum by Mr. Dutiful, and a notice of the recent finds and excavations in Alexandria by the editor.

MUSIC AT THE HOTELS.—The Tsigane orchestra, which has met with so much success at Cairo during the season, left to-day for Europe by the Austrian Lloyd steamer. The management of Shephard's Hotel and Ghezireh Palace have, however, engaged another band, the members of which have been selected from among the best soloists of the Khedivial Opera House orchestra. The programme of performances is as follows: every afternoon, from 4 to 6, on Ghezireh Palace terrace; at night, during and after dinner, in both hotels alternatively. The small dances in both hotels will be kept on up till the middle of April.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The bazaar in aid of the Industrial School for the Blind, which was held on Tuesday last, realised the very creditable sum of P.T. 20,709. Thanks are accorded to all who gave their help in attaining this very satisfactory result. Where all did so well, and gave their services so voluntarily, it would be invidious to mention names; but the work of the Misses Alexandra and Julia Sinadino, daughters of Mr. M. Sinadino, calls for special mention, inasmuch as these two young ladies were instrumental in raising £101 for the bazaar. Thanks are also tendered to Brig-General Bullock, C.B., for the use of tent; to Col. McCracken and the officers of the Berks Regiment for the regimental band, and to Mrs. Anastas and her pupils for the exceedingly clever presentation of the play "Beauty and the Beast."

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The ex-Empress Eugénie and suite arrived at Cairo yesterday afternoon on their return from their trip up the Nile. The ex-Empress drove at once to the Savoy Hotel, where the usual suite of rooms had been reserved for the distinguished party. The ex-Empress and suite dined in the Savoy Restaurant in the evening.

Sir Ernest Cassel's party at the Savoy Restaurant yesterday evening included the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Vincent Corbet, Birch Pasha, Sir William Garstin, Mrs. Cassel, and Mr. Castelli.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor also entertained a party at dinner at the Savoy Restaurant yesterday evening.

Mr. Hoare having retired from the firm of chartered accountants, Hoare and Russell, the latter has taken Mr. Kerr, C.A., into partnership. A formal notice to this effect appears on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

SIGHTED NEAR DAMIETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday night.

The Messageries Maritimes "Senegal," which entered our port this morning, reports that last night she sighted four men-of-war, which she took to be Russians, about 60 miles from Damietta. It was a very dark night and the vessels could not be distinctly discerned, but as no other men-of-war are known to be bound this way it is concluded that they are Russians. They should reach here at dawn to-morrow morning.

MUTINY AMONG RUSSIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday.

I hear on very good authority that the Russian soldiers who arrived here the other day by the "Himalaya" were in a continual state of mutiny, and that towards the end of the voyage matters became so serious that the crew of the ship had to keep their watch with revolvers in their hands. I am also told that when they arrived at Suez and heard of the loss of 20,000 men at Mukden they made it an occasion for a final carousal and drank every drop of wine there was in the ship.

NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

THE SIRDAR'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin, March 8.

His Highness's Coast Guard cruiser "Abd-el-Mouneim" arrived here from Suez on the 4th inst. to await the arrival of H.E. the Sirdar, Sir F. R. Wingate Pasha, in order to convey him to Suez about the 10th inst.

Miralai Macauley Bey, R.E., Director of the Sudan Railways, accompanied by Kaimakan Salule Bey, Director of Sudan Customs, and Youashabi Hassanein Effendi Rifat, Staff Officer, Sudan Railways, left here by special train on the 5th inst. for Railhead, near Kom Obsana, to meet the Sirdar and his staff.

The Sirdar passed the night of the 6th inst. 7 miles from Railhead. The following morning his Excellency visited Kom-Obsana, where the famous rock-cutting took place under the Hon. Anthony Pelham, and reached Railhead at 9 a.m. There his Excellency entered the special train for Suakin, which he reached at 12.15 p.m. The Sirdar's train stopped at Shaata Gate station, where a special railway platform had been made for him. His arrival at the station was announced by a salute of 19 guns, and a guard of honor, furnished by the 3rd Battalion Egyptian Army, was present at the station.

THE PROTECTIVE WORKS.

Would you tell us what are the protective works they are carrying out below the dam?

All dams over or through which water flows scour out big holes wherever the rock is weak. Nothing but the action of the water can disclose where the weak rock is. When found the rock is repaired, and on the solid repaired bed walls are raised and the water falls into compartments and pockets which break its force. I remember at the Betwa dam, which I built in India, we did the same thing. There we have floods which are twice those of the Nile in flood, though of short duration, and where the same holes were dug out and repaired in the regular established way. There is no rock in the world with less uniformity than granite, but water is a splendid searcher and soon lets one know everything.

THE SALE OF LAND.

And what do you think, Sir William, about the decision to stop selling land for reclamation?—At first I thought I had stepped into Mesopotamia and was faced with all those difficulties which the Turk lays in the way of progress and advancement, but I recovered myself on meeting a would-be concessionaire who had stepped into Inferno itself and written up over his office door "Let all who enter here abandon hope." "Ah!" he said, "the irrigation engineers want a soft time of it for three years, and they will all the time be drawing their salaries, while we poor wretches who get no salaries but are paid by the job will starve."

I immediately took hope. I know the Irrigation Department better. Did I not belong to it for 25 years? I knew they would be sick of their soft time before a couple of months were over.

SIR WILLIAM'S ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

What do you propose to do?—It was only about ten days ago that I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Quennec, chief engineer of the Suez Canal. He asked me why companies did not store their own summer water on part of the ground they wanted to reclaim; because he had often thought of the easiness of this being done during his frequent journeys between Port Said and Ismailia, I replied at once that the Government were going to store it for them at Assouan, and that would be cheaper than storing it for themselves. He contended that companies would be happier if they stored their own water. This has been a very favorite project of mine. In the first edition of my book on Egyptian Irrigation, written in 1888, before the Assouan reservoir was thought of, I was very keen on it and devoted many pages to it. In the second edition, written in 1898, even after it had been decided to store water at Assouan, I was still keen on it. Now that the Government has decided not to raise the Assouan dam for three years, I shall immediately modify my projects for reclamation, and everywhere provide for summer reservoirs on the properties to be reclaimed. This will meet every difficulty. That milliard of cubic metres of water which was to have been stored at Assouan will be available for storage in the lowlands of the Delta. Such water will be

ASSOUAN DAM.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

SIR WM. WILCOCKS

INTERVIEWED

(SPECIAL TO THE "GAZETTE").

Our representative found Sir W. Willcocks at an early hour in the new office he has just opened for himself next door to Mr. Carton de Wiart, and at once proceeded to ask him his opinion on the recent decree deciding to postpone for three years the raising of the Assouan dam and as a corollary to this measure to stop selling land to reclamation companies.

RECLAMATION OF LAND.

So, Sir William, you do not take a gloomy view of the situation?—Certainly not. If Sir William Garstin will telegraph to Mr. Macdonald to raise the dam, the water will be stored there. If the Adviser does not care to do that, the water can be stored in the lowlands of the Delta. Indeed, I see more work for engineers than ever. Reclamation of land will become a regular science, and it may be that this system of reclamation of which M. Quennec is so strong an advocate, will hurry on reclamation more than the water from Assouan could have done it.

THE COTTON WORM.

not only available for irrigation during the hard time of summer, but will sweeten the land it lies on. Pumped on to the fields it will be sweet and fresh. Why, even Lake Mareotis, where water has been evaporated for centuries and is in part evaporated to-day, has begun to become sensibly sweeter since the Mex pump has worked. Last May I got up some specimens through the courtesy of Mr. Williams and found that the salt was only 500 per 100,000. In ten years it may be possible to irrigate with the water, if it continues to get sweeter every year. This for a salt lake. With one of our own fresh-water reservoirs, we should have abundance of good water always at hand, and not be dependent on the uncertain supplies at the tails of low canals.

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A NEW NILE DAM.

POSSIBLE SITES.

The second appendix to Sir William Garstin's note on the Assouan Dam consists of the following extracts from the Foreign Office Blue Book Egypt (No. 2) 1897, containing his former report as to sites for a dam in the Dongola Province:

A comparison of the different Cataracts as Sites for a Dam and Reservoir.

ASSOUAN.—A summary examination of the different cataracts between Assouan and Hannek strengthens the conviction that the former site is, taking all considerations into account, better suited than any of the others for the construction of a great dam, and at the same time for the formation of a storage reservoir.

The soundness of the rock, the width of the river, and the distribution of the summer discharge into a number of shallow channels afford immense facilities for the successful completion of such a work.

Again, south of the 1st cataract, there exists a long reach of river, 345 kilometres in length, with a slope of 1/12500. The storage capacity of the channel is, therefore, large in proportion to the height of dam required to hold up the necessary quantity of water.

Lastly, the cultivation in this locality is very scanty, and the hills on either side closely approach the water's edge, thus forming of themselves natural boundaries to the reservoir.

OTHER POSSIBLE SITES.—The sites next best suited to Assouan are, taken in order, those of Khaibar, Dal, Hannek and Wady Halfa.

As regards the first and third of these, De Gottberg's plans give very complete information regarding their section, depth of water, etc.

KHAIBAR.—The Khaibar bar is in many respects admirably suited for the construction of a masonry dam. The granite is compact and good, and the depth of water in summer is not greater, in any channel, according to De Gottberg, than 2 metres. It is true that the year 1857, in which his measurements were taken, was one of exceptionally low summer supply, but even in an average year the depth of water cannot be greater.

The width of the river here is about 1,550 metres (very much the same as that of Assouan), and the mass of rocks which forms the bar is some 400 metres wide. The reef crosses the river at an angle of between 60 and 70 degrees.

The flanking works on either side would, for a high dam, be rather costly, as the construction of long masonry retaining walls would be involved. The ground surface at the edge of the channel does not appear to be more than 10 metres above low-water level. The land rises gradually, and with a moderate slope, away from the river on either bank.

The great drawback to Khaibar as a possible storage reservoir is that it is practically at the end of the 3rd cataract, and may be said to form a portion of the latter. The river in the distance of 63 kilometres between Abu Fatneh and Khaibar falls between 11 and 12 metres, with a slope of about 1/5000.

This must naturally reduce the possible storage area very largely, and, in order to obtain the required quantity of water, a very high dam would be necessitated.

The strip of land south of Khaibar, including the villages and date palms, would be submerged by the reservoir. The cultivated area, although larger in extent than the average of Northern Nubia, is not very great, and, as most of the villages are deserted, the loss to the inhabitants would not assume very large proportions. The Sudan railway, which at Keddain runs close to the river, would also be put under water, and the alignment would require considerable alteration were a dam to be constructed here. Khaibar is well worth thinking of as a site for a comparatively small storage reservoir, supplementary to that of Assouan, should such ever be needed.

DAL.—Dal is perhaps another site which might be used for the construction of a dam. It is practically the head of the second cataract, as between it and the Amara rapid, some 32 kilometres upstream, there is only a difference in level of 3 metres. From thence to Khaibar there is a comparatively level stretch of water, 118 kilometres in length, with an average slope of 1/13000.

The river at Dal is of considerable width, and is divided by large and rocky islands into three principal channels. The main stream at the head of the rapid appears to follow the east bank. The flow of water is so strong, and of such volume, as to give rise to the fear that the depth of water, even at low Nile, must be considerable. Without soundings taken at the above period it is impossible to say to what extent the water-level in this channel will fall, but there are indications to show that the depth must be much greater than at either Khaibar or Assouan, and it is this fact which renders the site a doubtful one so far as a dam is concerned.

Rocks and granite reefs are visible at many points of the stream, but the river is not subdivided into a large number of channels as at Assouan, and the barrier is not so well defined as either there or at Khaibar. Flank protective works would be easy of construction here, as the granite hills closely approach the river on either side, more particularly on the eastern bank.

A dam, supposing that the depth of water permitted of its construction, might be built here to almost any height required. The reservoir would, however, submerge the villa and plains of Firket, Kosheh, and Ginnis, and the cultivation in these localities is not of any very great importance.

A serious difficulty would be the drowning of the Sudan railway, which from Firket to

Kosheh skirts the river at a comparatively low level. Owing to the nature of the country, the line could not well be removed without very considerable expense in the shape of blasting or tunnelling.

HANNER.—At first sight of Hannek, one is struck with the advantage possessed by this cataract for the formation of a low dam, which would permanently raise the bed and surface levels of the river, and thus reduces the height to which the water has to be raised in summer for irrigation purposes. The formation and position of the reef seem to lend themselves to such projects. Situated at the north end of the great Marawi-Abou-Fatneh reach, in which the chief part of the cultivation of the Dongola Province to be found, it is evident that the summer water surface could be permanently raised for a few metres, immeasurable advantages to irrigation would be attained.

Unless, however, this dam were pierced with sufficient openings to permit of the free passage of the river in flood, such a work would entail an annual rise in the flood levels for a considerable distance up-stream. This might involve

a company at Cyprus, two companies at Crete, and five at Cairo. The increase of the garrison at Cairo has led to all sorts of stories about the recruitment of Mahdiism and the advent of a variety of "Mad Mullahs" in the hinterland of

South Africa to the ordinary eccentricities of official business methods in the home establishments. The story of the fifty million rounds of ammunition that had to be sent back from

South Africa, and most of which appear to be useless even for field practice, will repay further investigation. But the gem of the whole report is the case of the jam. As much as

337,704 pounds of it had to be written off at Durban, for the simple reason that more than a million and a quarter of tins which were supposed to contain a pound of jam were found by the contractor who purchased them after the war to contain only twelve ounces each. In some cases the original contracts for the supply of the jam had expressly mentioned a pound as the quantity. Naturally, the Auditor-General inquired further of the War Office, and the adverse criticisms on the short rifle have resulted in the delay of its issue to several battalions. 150,000 of these rifles have already been made, and if the weapon be eventually called in it will mean a loss of £3,000,000.

In the financial year of 1905-06 there will be no refitting of ships carried out abroad except at Gibraltar and Malta, owing to the introduction of two-year commissions, by which repairs will not be allowed to accumulate.

In my pamphlet (quite disapproved by you) on this subject in which I pointed out the measures to be taken for prevention against this calamity, I did not mention that the worm is produced from the dew. I laid down that dew and continuation of dampness are a means for the production and appearance of worms, basing my prospect upon the worm which never appears in crops before the fall of dews. For this reason I stated that the eggs must be in the air, and the moths do not lay eggs directly on the leaves; and specially traces of this incalculable bevy of moths are scarcely seen before the production and apparition of worms in crops.

Moreover, no one of the cycle-inquirers stated that he saw by his own eyes the moth in time it lays its eggs directly on the leaves of crops in fields. All their depositions were based upon the sight of eggs of this insect on the leaves and their hatching and upon the knowledge of its last phase which is the moth.

WADY HALFA.—The Wady Halfa, or Gamal cataract, although in many ways eminently suited as a site for a dam, is owing to its situation, useless as regards storage area. The river valley up-stream of this point rises steadily some 19 metres in a distance of 175 kilometres, which is equivalent to a slope of 1/4000.

ABSENCE OF LIMESTONE SOUTH OF ASSOUAN.—In comparing the foregoing sites with that of Assouan, it must not be forgotten that south of the latter place no lime is to be met with. All required for the work would therefore have to be imported from a long distance, and the cost of masonry would be largely increased.

CONCLUSION.—In conclusion, the Assouan cataract is taking into account the conditions both of a good site for a dam and good storage capacity for a reservoir, greatly superior to all others. As regards the first point Khaibar is equally good, if not better, but as regards the second, it is much inferior. Dal, on the contrary, is as good as Assouan is, so far as the storage capacity is concerned, but, owing to the depth of water, the construction of the dam would be more difficult and consequently more costly.

Where were the chrysalides kept in and how did moths and eggs appear, if not transported by wind from other places?

As to the fact that worms appear in land or leaves, in some crops without reaching others, that depends on the middle proper for the egg-hatching to which contribute the early and late sowing, full and less watering, the distance between the plants, the quantity of manure and difference of its organic constituents.

However I told in my note that whether be exact the theory of presence of eggs in the air (according to my opinion) or the moth lays directly eggs on the leaves, the measures suggested in my pamphlet must at any rate be followed to prevent the evil, which measures do not require any expenses or imply fatigues to the proprietors. Also I have not asked more than try these measures in some fields for preventive against apparition of worms, aim of every agriculturist.

Notwithstanding I did not pretend to be a zoologist. I merely set forth my own opinion as irrigation engineer and expert in matter of Egyptian culture. I think there is no evil....

I hope the near future will discover the truth.

Now I request you will kindly read again my pamphlet in original (vernacular) and the translation so that you may be convinced of the accuracy of my opinion.—Yours faithfully,

M. GHALIB.
Director of Wadi Tumilat Estate.
Tel-el-Kebir, March 15th, 1905.

SONNET.
BY BARONESS DE MALORTIE.

But I, in solitude a kingdom own
As some fond bird in singing dreams of Spring
And rocks not of the autumn wind's low moan
Or where the drifting clouds are hurrying.

Ecstatic joy, perchance it may be brief,

A gleam, where once the sun its glory shed,

Yet in the soft wet branch there hides the leaf,

Kirtled in brown, with just a touch of red,

On that bare spray he sees the future nest,

Buried in blossom, 'neath a summer's sky.

What though the wintry day should seem

[unblest] He lived in praise, perchance, not knowing

[why:] So was my soul by Thy great Spirit stirr'd—

That whispered, through the singing of a [bird]

AU DE ROUGE.

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(Central Tramway Station), CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,
PROPRIETOR.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Blouses and Skirts, and Fancy Material for Evening Wear. Also Fans, Fancy Pins, Artificial Flowers, Pearl Necklets, and Chiffons.

Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Handkerchiefs in Real Irish Linen.

349-8

AN EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL ON THE COTTON WORM.

GHALIB BEY'S REJOINDER.

In our issue of Saturday last we passed some remarks on the subject of the recently published pamphlet of Moussa Bey Ghaliib, of the Ministry of Public Works, on the cotton worm. We have since received the following protest from this excellent official, but it does not in any way alter our opinion, and we may state furthermore that we are surprised the Ministry of Public Works allowed the writer to issue the work with his official designation appended, as a false impression is thereby given to the public, who will consider that the erroneous statements contained therein are endorsed by the imprimatur of the P.W.D.—

Sir,—I beg to request you will kindly allow me to reply to your review (against my pamphlet on the cotton-worm) given in your "Gazette" No. 7145 of 11th inst., in which you say "It is a pity it was ever written and it is so full of errors that we hope it will not have any wide circulation," and have the present inserted in your newspaper.

The common cycle of the cotton-worm is known more than 35 years ago, and till now no useful method was obtained to prevent the evil effected by worm to the crops.

In my pamphlet (quite disapproved by you)

on this subject in which I pointed out the

measures to be taken for prevention against

this calamity, I did not mention that the worm

is produced from the dew. I laid down that dew and continuation of dampness are a means for the production and appearance of worms, basing my prospect upon the worm which never appears in crops before the fall of dews. For this reason I stated that the eggs

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traces of this incalculable bevy of moths are

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stated that he saw by his own eyes the moth

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T. A. SPARTALI & CO.
Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets.
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.
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UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thynkyng."

Goldsbys.

Two letters that I have received on some of the various subjects relative to the Egyptian people upon which I have written in this column, merit more than passing notice, and I regret that the space at my disposal will not permit of my dealing with them at the length I should like to.

One is from the writer who signed himself "A Resident in Upper Egypt" in a letter to the "Gazette" upon which I commented some weeks ago, the other from a well-known resident in the Fayoum. Both these gentlemen write from long experience of the village life of Egypt, and as I know that full reliance can be placed upon their testimony I am exceedingly glad to be placed in possession of their views.

On the subject of "Missions to Mohamedans," which I hope will be the topic of a good many more letters to the "Gazette" than have already appeared,—for it is one of the most important questions of the day,—my attention is called to a sermon by Canon Oldfield, who recently left Egypt after working here for some years as the representative of the Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in Egypt. I have only space for a very few extracts from this sermon, which has been published by the S. P. C. K. and should be read by all interested in the question.

The Canon, after showing that Western methods are quite unsuitable with Eastern people and must inevitably fail, goes on to say:—"The educated Copt of the future will be the natural means of placing Christianity in a light that Mohamedans can accept," and that "Here is God's instrument, ready to hand."

The Copt "has higher intellectual ability; greater power of mental concentration; a natural capacity for assimilating the teaching of the West and clothing it in an Eastern garb; he knows all the unexpected twists and turns of an Eastern mind—here surely is the instrument ready to hand, only requiring to be brightened and sharpened." But, he adds, "a Copt turned into a Western type of Christian is often spoiled in the process..." "He is capable of forming a natural link between the thought of East and West; but if he be wholly Westernised this capacity ceases to exist."

And, adds my correspondent, this Westernising is the sole work of the American missionaries in Egypt, and they do a lot of harm.

I trust that before long he will send another letter to the "Gazette," for he says he has "determined to write about very important questions, and to tell the English sincerely and frankly the views of the natives on important topics," adding, "I am an Egyptian (Copt) right to the backbone."

In the days to come it will doubtless be seen that the best way of governing the Egyptian people will be by means of native officials who are in touch with English advisers. As things are now, the native subordinates of an English official ask themselves this question, "What must we do not to get into trouble with that man?" whereas, if the official is a native, the question is, "What can we do to please our chief?" Willing or unwilling service, which is best, all the world over, and in every conceivable situation in life?

I am again reminded of the urgency of the question of curtailing the facilities enjoyed by the fellahs for obtaining intoxicating liquors. Here, again, I think it is the native teacher who is wanted in order that real and permanent good may be done, and the growing habit of drinking in excess checked.

And another question is pressed upon me, that of the baksheesh demanded from, or as I would put it, the blackmail levied on the fellahs by the officials upon whom the small

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

RECENSEMENT ET EVALUATION

DE LA

VALEUR LOCATIVE DE LA PROPRIETE

BATIE A ALEXANDRIE

The Alexandria Water Company contre la Municipalité et le Gouvernement Egyptien.

La Compagnie avait assigné S.E. le Gouverneur d'Alexandrie en sa qualité de représentant de la Municipalité et du Gouvernement, pour entendre déclarer nulles et non avenantes communes faites illégalement et avec excès de pouvoirs les opérations cumulatives de recensement et d'évaluation ainsi que celles de révision de la valeur locative des propriétés de la Cie des Eaux, faites par les services municipaux.

Le tribunal de première instance ayant donné satisfaction à la Compagnie, la Municipalité et le Gouvernement viennent d'interjeter appel. L'affaire a été renvoyée au rôle spécial.

Comme ce procès intéresse le public au général en ce qui concerne l'imposition et les actionnaires de la Compagnie, en particulier, nous publions aujourd'hui des extraits du jugement de première instance:

"Attendu qu'il résulte des dispositions du décret du 18 mars 1884 que la mission unique des conseils de révision consiste à statuer sur des réclamations contre les opérations de recensement et d'évaluation et tendantes à obtenir une décharge ou une réduction de l'impôt dans les cas taxatifs spécifiés aux articles 19 et 20 du dit décret; que leur mission, en d'autres termes, consiste à statuer sur de simples points de fait, à savoir à déterminer, en cas de contestation, la valeur locative des immeubles assujettis à l'impôt; que par contre la contestation du principe même de l'impôt sur la propriété bâtie ne constitue pas une question d'impôt, à soumettre au conseil de révision, mais une question de droit commun à résoudre par l'autorité judiciaire; que dès lors les tribunaux mixtes sont compétents, en interprétation du décret du 18 mars 1884, pour connaître de la demande d'un étranger en restitution de l'impôt sur la propriété bâtie, dont la perception a eu lieu d'une manière non conforme au décret;

Qu'en l'espèce la compagnie demanderesse soutient que les opérations d'évaluation et de révision qu'on lui oppose, ont été faites en violation du décret du 18 mars 1884, sur l'impôt de la propriété bâtie, et qu'en outre les réservoirs de Kom-el-Dick et de Ramleh, ainsi que les filtres, ne sont pas imposables; qu'il s'agit là de deux questions de droit, puisque l'une est basée sur une prétendue illégalité dans la procédure suivie par la Municipalité dans l'imposition de ses immeubles et que l'autre comporte l'examen du point à savoir si le décret organique en question est ou non applicable sur une catégorie toute spéciale d'immeubles; l'examen en d'autres termes d'une pure question de droit;

Mais attendu dans tous les cas que le décret du 18 mars 1884 édicté à la suite d'accords diplomatiques avec les Puissances Européennes consacre au profit des étrangers une double garantie dans la composition de la Commission d'évaluation et du Conseil de révision; ou le contribuable étranger requis de payer une taxe dont l'établissement n'a pas été fait en conformité des dispositions du susdit décret, se trouve atteint dans un droit acquis, par un acte administratif, et peut recourir aux tribunaux mixtes en réparation du préjudice subit."

Qu'il y a donc lieu d'écartez l'exception d'inexécutabilité.

Attendu, au fond, que c'est d'une manière vague et sans précision suffisante que la demanderesse compagnie formule les motifs sur lesquels elle se base pour soutenir la nullité de la procédure suivie par la Municipalité dans l'imposition de ses immeubles, nullité résultant de la non-observation des dispositions prescrites par le décret du 18 mars 1884.

Que néanmoins ces motifs pourraient se résumer: a) à la cumulation entre les mains des services municipaux des opérations de recensement et d'évaluation, b) au défaut de publicité des états de recensement et d'évaluation, ce qui aurait empêché les propriétaires et autres intéressés de présenter leurs observations et à c) la non production des procès-verbaux constatant l'extraction par la voie du sort des noms composant les commissions d'évaluation et de révision, conformément à l'art. 4 du susdit décret.

Attendu d'abord que c'est fort douteux, si la Municipalité, une fois la procédure de l'imposition terminée, est tenue de conserver à l'éternité les procès-verbaux de publicité, affichage et extraction au sort, pour servir à ceux qui auraient un jour envie de l'attaquer pour inobservation; que la production des extraits, certifiés conformes, de ses registres, dans lesquels on voit figurer sur le corps de la feuille le recensement fait par l'administration et en marge l'évaluation de chaque bâtie recensée, avec mention des noms des membres de ces commissions fait présummer que la désignation de ces membres a été faite conformément à la loi, car on ne pourraient autrement s'expliquer comment toutes ces personnes, appartenant à la catégorie des propriétaires de la ville d'Alexandrie, auraient pu accepter leur désignation et procéder aux opérations de l'évaluation et de la révision s'ils avaient d'avance su que leur désignation était entachée d'une nullité radicale et n'était que l'œuvre d'un tripatouilleur.

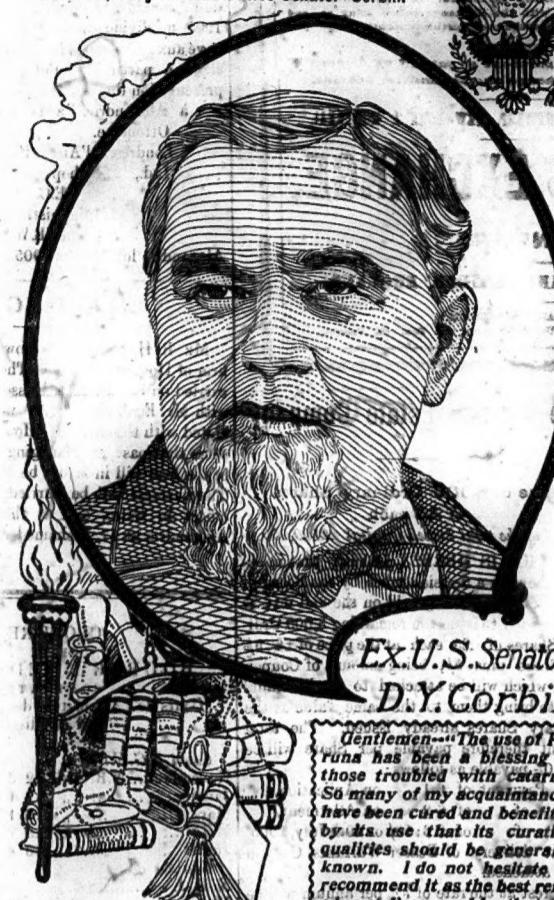
Mais attendu dans tous les cas que la Cie demanderesse ne dénie pas formellement la sincérité des registres de la Municipalité, ni des extraits produits...

... Que la Cie demanderesse est loin de pouvoir se plaindre de défaut de publicité...

Qu'ainsi la prétendue nullité de la procédure suivie par la Municipalité dans l'imposition des immeubles de la demanderesse n'est pas suffisamment établie, et la demande doit par conséquent être rejetée quant à ce chef principal.

CATARRH THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

"Peru-na is a Blessing to Those Troubled With Catarrh," Says United States Senator Corbin.



Ex-U.S. Senator
D.Y. Corbin

Colds Not Promptly Cured Are Sure to Cause Catarrh.

Catarrh Improperly Treated Is Sure to Make Life Short and Miserable.

Many Wonderful Cures Are Made by Peru-na.

CATARRH spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion. It pervades every part of the human body.

Peru-na also cures bronchitis, coughs, and consumption in the first stages with unfailing certainty.

Hon. D.Y. Corbin, ex-United States Senator and cousin of Adjutant General Corbin of the United States Army.

Judge Corbin is one of the best known lawyers in Chicago and stands high professionally and socially. The above endorsement coming from such a man

is the best remedy yet discovered for that disease." —D.Y. Corbin, 916 Chicago Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "THEILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peru-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S.B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

can not help but add weight and importance to the thousands of testimonial from the humbler walks of life.

Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the ills to which the human family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is.

Peru-na never fails to cure cold in the first stage. Peru-na cures catarrh in the second stage, nine cases out of ten. Peru-na cures catarrh in its last and worst stages in the majority of cases, and never fails to benefit every case, however bad.

A book on the cure of throat and lung diseases, and catarrh in all stages and varieties, sent free to any address by The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

"My Life Hung by a Mere Thread,

Peru-na Cured Me."

Mrs. Sarah Smart, 238 Hayward St., Brooklyn, N.Y., writes:

"I can't tell in words how low I was. My life hung by a mere thread. I was waiting for months to die.

"My trouble was consumption or bronchitis. I suffered no pain when I was low, but coughing and breathing kept sapping what little strength I had. I could not eat, sleep or even lean back on a chair. I was a mere skeleton. I said to my husband, 'I can't last much longer.' My neighbors say they do not know how I ever recovered. It was almost a miracle.

"I took your medicine but three months, when I could do my housework and washing, and have been doing it ever since. Now I am able to do anything. You would never think I had been troubled with such a serious illness. I shall always keep your medicine in my house." —Mrs. Sarah Smart.

Despairs of Recovery.

Mrs. R.L. Aulich, Vice-President American Genealogical Association, 804 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C., writes:

"I know whereof I speak when I say that Peru-na is a wonderful remedy for colds and catarrhal trouble. Last fall I was very much debilitated from the effect of a cold contracted early in the summer and which I neglected. I knew that my system was in need of medicine and rest, but to find the right thing was the problem. Happily I gave Peru-na trial first and have no reason to complain of the results. Within a month I had entirely recovered my strength and good health and really felt better and stronger than before." —Mrs. R.L. Aulich.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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MAX FISCHER,

Alexandria, Egypt.

MASSON'S, 1000 BOSTON AVENUE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

CAIRO.

March. Sat. 18

Mena House. Venetian Fete. Shepheard's Hotel. Ball Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 4 to 6 p.m.

Khedivial Opera House. Pirates of Penzance. 9.15 p.m.

Club des Quarantes. Masked Ball. 9 p.m.

Khedivial Opera House. Italian Opera Company. 9 p.m.

Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.

Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.

El Mameluke. Small Dance. 10 p.m.

National Bank of Egypt. General Meeting. 3.30 p.m.

St. Mary's Girls School. Pupils' Entertainment. 3.30 p.m.

Shepheard's Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m.

Regular Meeting. Ragheb Craft Lodge E.C. 9 p.m. Masonic Hall.

Ragheb road. Initiations, Passing and Raising. Visitors cordially invited.

Weds. 22 K.S.C. Skye Meeting. 3.30 p.m.

Masonic Hall. Meeting Idris Lodge. No. 43. 9 p.m.

Thurs. 23 Khedivial Sporting Club. Ghazireh Government Schools' Athletic Sports, under Patronage of H.H. the Khedive.

Continental Hotel. Lecture by M. Maspero on "Le Tombeau récemment découvert à Thèbes," for Century Club. 5 p.m.

Ghazireh Palace Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m.

Mena House. Gymkhana.

Zoological Gardens Performance by Ghazireh Boys' Band in afternoon.

Khedivial Opera House. Vietnamese Choral Society.

Ghazireh Horticultural Show.

Ragheb Lodge, No. 410.

Regular meeting. 3 p.m. Masonic Hall.

Boulak-road. Installation.

Visitors invited. Regular meeting.

Ragheb Royal Ark Mariners Lodge immediately after close of Ragheb Mark Lodge.

Elevation. Rifle Meeting. And two following days.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

March.

Sat. 18

British Rifle Club. Practice on Mustapha Range. 2.30 p.m.

H.E.M.'s Consulate. Meeting British Residents in connection with St. Andrew's Church and Harbour Mission. 4 p.m.

Zizim Theatre. Com. Novelli's company in *Mia moglie non ha chio*. 9 p.m.

EGYPTIAN MINING ACTIVITY.

In view of the existing activity in Egyptian Mining, the Directors of the London and Paris Exchange have retained the services of a competent Mining Engineer, whose reports on the present position of the various properties is of the greatest importance. This information is at the disposal of Clients. Correspondents contemplating investment in Egyptian Mining enterprises would be well advised in communicating with the Exchange before doing so, and thus avoid the loss of capital incurred by the purchase of worthless securities.

The London & Paris Exchange undertake the purchase or sale of all classes of Mining Securities on the London Stock Exchange and Continental Exchanges.

Books issued in PARIS, BERLIN, AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, NEW YORK & MONTREAL.

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE,

GENERAL BANKERS.

Head Office—BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subsidiaries—GIBSONS LTD., WILKINSON LTD., PLUMMER LTD., LONDON.

Codes: A.R.C., B.M.C., Basildon House, Wilkinsons, Plummer and Head via Reuters.

GOMME ARABIQUE

The Wardan Estate Company

Issue of 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each.

Making the total Issued Capital £100,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with a decision taken by the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on the 2nd inst. it was decided to issue the remaining 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each at the price of £6 5/- per Share plus 5/- being amount of Coupon No. 1 which will be attached to the Warrants so as to bring them to the same value as the Ordinary Shares already issued. The total amount therefore payable per Share will be £6 10/- payable as follows:

1st. Payment of £1 on Application,
2nd. of £2 on Allotment,
3rd. of £3 10/- on 10th July, 1905,
against delivery of Bearer Warrants, Coupon No. 1 attached.

Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be liable to forfeiture if the Instalments are not paid as they fall due as per Article 8 of the Statutes.

Applications will be received by the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo and Alexandria, from 9 a.m. of Monday the 10th day April 1905 to 5 p.m. of Tuesday the 11th day of April 1905.

Every Shareholder has the right to an allotment of two Shares of the present issue for every three Shares held by him at the time of issue.

Any Shares not applied for in virtue of this preferential right of Shareholders, are offered to the Public for Subscription.

All Shareholders who wish to exercise their right of preference must deposit before the 10th of April 1905 their Share Warrants with any of the following Banks:

National Bank of Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., Bank of Egypt Ltd., Crédit Lyonnais and Imperial Ottoman Bank, and send to the National Bank of Egypt, before 5 p.m. of the 11th day of April 1905 their Application on Form A. with the Bankers' Certificate printed thereon duly completed, together with the amount due on Application.

All other Applications for shares must be made on Form B. and should also be sent in, accompanied by the sum due on Application, to the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo or Alexandria, before 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th day of April 1905.

Application forms can be obtained at any of the above Banks.

For THE WARDAN ESTATE COMPANY,
RUSSELL & KERR,
25614-8-1 ACCOUNTANTS.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE (Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché reste calme, à l'exception cependant de l'Agricole, des Estates et de l'Investissement qui ont donné lieu à un certain nombre de transactions.

D'une manière générale on clôture un peu en baisse sur les cours d'hier.

AVIS

Societe Anonyme du Behera

MM. les actionnaires de la Société Anonyme du Behera sont informés que, par décision de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire du 14 Mars 1905, un dividende de P.T. 25 par action sera payé aux guichets des Etablissements ci-après désignés à partir du Lundi 20 courant, contre présentation du Coupon No. 6 :

à Alexandrie, à la Banque Impériale Ottomane.

à Londres, à l'Anglo Foreign Banking Co. Ltd., 2 Bishopsgate Street Within 2 E.C.

L'Administrateur-Directeur
(signé) E.W.P. FOSTER.
Alexandrie le 15 Mars 1905. 25613-2-1

NOTICE

MR. R. H. HOARE has now retired from the firm of Hoare and Russell. The business will be carried on by Mr. F.H. Russell, in partnership with Mr. Errol Kerr, C.A., who has been associated with the firm of Hoare & Russell for some time past as managing clerk. The name of the firm will in future be Russell and Kerr. The business will be carried on at the same offices in Cairo, and at their new offices in Alexandria at 17, Mohamed Aly Square.

25615-1

CLOTURE DE LA BOURSE KHEDIVIALE CONTRETS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

6h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ... N.R. Tal. 12 5/16 à —/11/32
Janvier ... " 12 1/4 " 9/32
Mars ... " 13 1/16 " 3/32
Mai ... " 13 7/32 " 1/4
Juillet ... " 13 5/32 " 3/16

Graines de coton

N.D.J. ... N.R. P.T. 57 — à 10/40

Mars ... " 55 20/40 " 30/40

Avril ... " 56 — 5/40

Mai ... " 56 30/40 " 35/40

Fèves-Saïdi

Sept-Oct. ... N.R. P.T. 83 20/40 à 84 —

Janvier ... " 79 20/40 " 80 20/40

REMARQUES

Coton.—Nouvelle récolte : Marché très ferme et actif avec tendance, plus que jamais, favorable.

Récolte actuelle : Excellente tenue dans l'après-midi et les bruits de paix probables cabées de Liverpool ont encouragé les détenants.

N.B.—A partir de demain nous donnerons les fluctuations de mai.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars tal. 13 — /— à —/— ; plus bas pour mars 12 7/8 à 29/32. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mars 13 1/16 à 3/32 ; plus bas pour mars 13 1/32 à —/—.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irrégulières.

Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient les suivantes :

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible. Beurres : Même cours. Futurs avr. : 6 40/64.

Liverpool : coton américain : Futurs mai : 420. Futurs oct.-nov. : 425

New-York : cot. amér. : Futurs mai : manque

N.B.—Le service télégraphique est à présent plus régulier.

Graines de coton.—Nouvelle récolte : Ferme, mais simplement en sympathie, avec le marché cotonnier.

Récolte actuelle : Soutenu, avec peu d'affaires.

N.B.—A partir de demain nous donnerons les fluctuations pour le mois d'avril au lieu de mars.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars P.T. 55 30/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour mars P.T. 54 35/40 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour mars P.T. 55 30/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour mars P.T. 55 20/40 à —/—.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports irrégulières.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte : On a poussé les cours mais on ne sait pas trop pourquoi.

Récolte actuelle : En hausse sans motifs basés.

Alexandrie, le 17 mars 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 13 — Livraison Mars

" 13 3/16 " Mai

" 13 1/8 " Juillet

" 12 9/32 " Novembre

Marché ferme

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale).

Tal. 13 1/16 Livraison Mars

" 13 7/32 " Mai

" 13 5/32 " Juillet

" 12 5/16 " Novembre

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 29,722

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 13 3/32 Livraison Mars

" 13 7/32 " Mai

" 13 5/32 " Juillet

" 12 5/16 " Novembre

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 29,722

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 13 1/8 Livraison Mars

" 13 1/4 " Mai

" 13 8/16 " Juillet

" 12 5/16 " Novembre

Marché quiescent

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

18 mars 1905. (11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons—Clôture du marché du 17 mars : Marché calme.

BEURRES

Fair, tal. 9 1/2 soit même prix

Fully Fair, tal. 10 1/2 soit même prix

Good Fair, tal. 12 1/2 soit 1/2 de tal. de hausse

Fully Good

Fair, " 13 1/2 " " "

Good, " 13 1/2 " " "

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET PAYOUN

Fair, tal. 8 — soit 1/2 de tal. de hausse

Fully Fair, " 8 1/2 " " "

Good Fair, " 10 — " " "

Fully Good

Fair, " 11 1/2 " " "

Good, " 12 — " " "

ABASSI

2me qualité, tal. 13 1/2 soit 1/2 soit sans changement

1re qualité, tal. 14 1/2 soit 1/2 soit sans changement

Extra, tal. 16 soit sans changement

JOANNOVICH

2me qualité, tal. 14 1/2 soit même cours

1re qualité, tal. 15 1/2 soit même cours

Extra, tal. 16 soit sans changement

GRANDES

2me qualité, tal. 14 1/2 soit même cours

1re qualité, tal. 15 1/2 soit même cours

Extra, tal. 16 soit sans changement

GRANDES

2me qualité, tal. 14 1/2 soit même cours

1re qualité, tal. 15 1/2 soit même cours

Extra, tal. 16 soit sans changement

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Extra, tal. 16 soit sans changement

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Extra, tal. 16 soit sans changement

GRANDES

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Allenburys' Foods

A Progressive Dietary
suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., LONDON.
Depot in Cairo - E. Dell Mar, 25, Augt.

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.



S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
Cairo
Established Atah of Khadra.
Also at Alexandria and Tanta.

EGYPTIAN MINES EXPLORATION.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY'S VARIOUS HOLDINGS.

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company, Limited, was held on the 7th inst., at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Mr. Tyndale White (the chairman) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. E. S. G. Malins) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report. The Chairman said: You have all had for some days copies of the report and balance-sheet in your possession, and I presume you will wish to take the same as read. That being your pleasure, I may say our financial position is so clearly set out in the balance sheet, and the information contained in Mr. Alford's report respecting the work at the different places where exploration is proceeding is so full, that very little is left for me to add by way of further information. Your directors have every reason to believe that in the near future the 129,499 shares held by your company in the subsidiary companies already formed will show a very handsome profit, and you must not forget that your company is entitled to a considerable interest in any companies hereafter formed to take up and work mining leases in the Fatira and Eridia Companies' districts, and we have, in addition, a vast district south of the Wady Hammams, where we know of seven ancient mining centres; but this district has practically not yet been touched. By the balance-sheet you will see that we have in cash and calls (the latter payable at fixed rates) some £9,300, and also £1,000 invested, and you will further notice we have 35,000 shares still unissued, so that our financial position is sound, especially when you consider that the work now being carried on on your concession is being done at the expense of the several subsidiary companies. The boring for coal which was undertaken by the Keesh Company last year has not so far resulted in finding a workable seam; but I can assure you there are many men, who ought to know, who believe that coal exists, and we feel confident that if those gentlemen are right, it must, from the geological formation of a portion of our concession, exist there. Nothing has yet been done with the extensive deposits of phosphate of lime on the western side of our concession. In March last year we had further samples of these deposits sent home, and they were analysed in London by Messrs. Voelcker and Sons, with the result that one sample gave 71.78 per cent., three others gave 60 per cent., while the average of the seven samples resulted in giving 58.75 per cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime. We have little doubt that presently these deposits will be worked, and on terms very favorable to your interests. As stated in Mr. Alford's report, there is no difficulty in obtaining all the labour we require, and the Arabs are developing into good, practical miners. You will also be pleased to know that at all the mines where work is proceeding, there is an ample supply of water from the wells that have been constructed and reopened on our prospecting area. It will also, I am sure, be a great satisfaction to you, as it has been to us, to know that during the past year the staff of Europeans have enjoyed excellent health, and accidents or sickness among the native employés have been rare. In conclusion, I would say no praise could be too great for Mr. Western and our engineers working under him, and I am sure you will authorise the directors to add your thanks to them to these gentlemen for the loyal and efficient manner in which they have carried out their work during the past year. I now have much pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That the directors' report and balance sheet to December 31, 1904, now submitted to the shareholders, be, and is hereby adopted." (Applause).

Colonel M. Lockwood, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. P. E. Beachcroft said: I am sure we are all satisfied with the very conservative report and accounts which you have presented to us, and, if I may say so, they strike me as being a little too conservative. It is true that in some cases it is impossible to put a value upon the shares which you have received from some of the subsidiary companies; but in other cases I apprehend that it is not so difficult. Now, with regard to the Um Rus and the Central Egypt Exploration shares, there is, I believe, a market value for them. In a rough estimate I have made of the assets which you hold, I take it that we have at the present moment a known value—without taking into consideration any potential value—of close upon £160,000; and taking the Fatira and Eridia as being only of the value that you have put upon them, namely, £25,000, and taking the Um Rus at the present value of 1/- and the Central Egypt at 1/- you would not be able to dispose of 30,000 or 50,000 at that price, but it is a fair market value—their present market value would be £160,000 of value.

From Um Rus we are expecting to hear any day the results of the first crushing, which should make your holding in this company a valuable asset. Well, we have secured for you the 129,499 shares set out in the note in the balance-sheet for a total expenditure of £29,373, and as I mentioned just now, we are entitled to further shares in any company or companies

assets, including the £10,300 you have already taken credit for. It therefore seems to me that you are too conservative when you put a footnote stating "it is not possible to place a value on the above shares at the present time," and, if you will allow me, I take exception to that. I would like to ask you, having taken into consideration this portion of the assets that you have disposed of by way of subsidiary companies, what you estimate to be the balance of the property which we hold—what would be, roughly speaking, the area? Because, if I am right in my estimate, the remainder of the capital only amounts to something like £50,000 or £55,000. Now, if we have good value for that £55,000, all I can say is that we are not shrewd men of business when we allow the shares of this company to be knocking about for 15s. each. That is a criticism I make, and, if I am right in my assumption, I would like to know why this should be. I do not suppose any mining company in this country possesses a mining expert and engineer of the unsullied reputation of Mr. Alford. (Applause.) Mr. Alford is a man who is known to everybody connected with mining, and I had the pleasure of seeing him with regard to the Um Rus Mine, which I understand is now not a prospect, but a payable mine. We are working under the auspices of a man in the front rank of mining engineers. I am a little sorry that, out of all the assets you have disposed of, only in one case, namely, the Um Rus, have you obtained your consideration in cash. In the other instances you have received shares. You no doubt had your reasons for that, and, as I have said, you are a very conservative body of men, and it is a pleasure to be under such a careful administration. You have a good cash balance, and with all the assets and the cash balance I would venture to suggest that perhaps you will hesitate before you issue any of those 35,000 unissued shares, unless there is very good reason for doing so. I think it would be better if our capital remained at £215,000, instead of the authorised capital of £250,000, unless you are going to make a considerable profit out of it. I congratulate you upon the progress you have made, and I only hope that when we meet next year we shall hear from your lips a resolution which will be that we shall receive something more substantial than promises—I hope a very substantial dividend.

The Chairman said: Still, we have at least 50 per cent. of our original holdings in hand. Mr. Skinner: Undoubtedly. Mr. Beachcroft: I did not ask the question about the water supply; but I think it is a very material one which I think you will be able to answer satisfactorily. There have been some criticisms made to the effect that at Fowakhir and on the Atallah Mine we have not sufficient water to carry on operations. I believe you have got sufficient water: but I should like to hear your remarks on this subject.

Mr. Skinner: With regard to the water, the particular place Mr. Beachcroft mentioned is Fowakhir. There is a well there always full and always running, and it is in fact one of the wells of the desert, and we have opened another well there, and there is any amount of water to be had at that particular place. I may say you will find partridges and all sorts of birds and animals that come in from different parts of the desert because of the water to be found there. It is the most watered part of the south of the road.

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The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 1st November 1905.
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co.,
Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,
Secretary for Egypt.

exact proportion of the property unworked I could not do it; but I can only say what we have touched and developed at the present moment is only a fraction of the whole thing.

If you take the south side of the Keneh-Kosseir road, we have as much of our property there as we have on the north side. We have done nothing down there, except at Um Rus. We know of mines there at a place called Debach, and another Zeidun, Dagabat, Sigifid, and Abu Dabad. There are also two other large workings at a place called El Kab. I did not see these places myself. I went very nearly to Debach, south of Um Rus; but all that country we have not had the money or the time to prospect. I mean to say that we have concentrated the money we have had to spend on these two particular places, and, no doubt, during the next few months we shall have another mine at Atallah, which we shall be in a position to take a lease of and work as a mine. I do not think I can tell you anything nearer than that with regard to the proportion of our property remaining on our hands; but, certainly we have not disposed of more than a fourth of our property.

Mr. Beachcroft: If I remember right we have some 10,000 square miles, or thereabouts, and may I ask if we have disposed of only 2,500 square miles, or one quarter?

Mr. Skinner: I should say that we have not disposed of that.

Mr. Beachcroft: That means that we have now three-quarters of our property in hand.

Mr. Skinner: We have disposed of it to the development companies—the one to the north of the Keneh-Kosseir road has been disposed of to the Central Egypt Exploration Company, and the part untouched you may say is more than one-half below that—the south of the road.

Mr. Beachcroft: Still, we have at least 50 per cent. of our original holdings in hand.

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Mr. Beachcroft: I did not ask the question about the water supply; but I think it is a very material one which I think you will be able to answer satisfactorily. There have been some criticisms made to the effect that at Fowakhir and on the Atallah Mine we have not sufficient water to carry on operations. I believe you have got sufficient water: but I should like to hear your remarks on this subject.

Mr. Skinner: With regard to the water, the particular place Mr. Beachcroft mentioned is Fowakhir. There is a well there always full and always running, and it is in fact one of the wells of the desert, and we have opened another well there, and there is any amount of water to be had at that particular place. I may say you will find partridges and all sorts of birds and animals that come in from different parts of the desert because of the water to be found there. It is the most watered part of the south of the road.

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National Bank of Egypt.

AVIS

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la National Bank of Egypt sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le Lundi vingt Mars 1905, à trois heures et demie de l'après-midi, au Siège Social, au Caire.

ORDRE DU JOUR :

Rapport du Conseil d'Administration.

Rapport des Censeurs.

Approbation des Comptes de l'exercice clos le 31 Décembre 1904.

Fixation du dividende.

Renouvellement partiel du Conseil d'Administration.

Election des Censeurs pour l'exercice 1905.

Fixation de l'indemnité des Censeurs.

Tout actionnaire possédant au moins vingt actions a droit de prendre part à l'Assemblée Générale à condition de déposer ses actions dans l'un des lieux ci-après désignés où il lui sera délivré une carte d'admission.

En Egypte : Cinq jours au moins avant le jour de la réunion, soit le 15 Mars au plus tard :

au Siège Social, au Caire,

à la Succursale d'Alexandrie,

aux Agences de la Banque à Assiout, Assouan, Benha, Beni-Souef, Chibin-El-Kom, Damanhour, Fayum, Kenesh, Man-

**J. S. WATSON,
STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.**

FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.

ONE OF 14 STEEL LIGHTERS MARKED FOR SHIPMENT IN PIECES,
SUPPLIED TO THE IRRAWADDY STEAM FLOTILLA CO., FOR RANGOON.

sourah, Minieh, Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, Zagazig et Musky (Caire),
à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, au Caire
à la Banque Impér. Ott., ou
au Crédit Lyonnais, à Alexandrie.
à la Bank of Egypt.

En Europe, au plus tard le 10 mars :
à Paris et à Marseille, aux bureaux de la
"Société Marseillaise", en Italie, dans les bu-
reaux de la "Banca Commerciale Italiana", à
Londres, à l'Agence de la National Bank of
Egypt, 4 et 5 King William Street.

Le Gouverneur :
ELWIN PALMER.

Le Caire, le 18 Février 1905. 25456-10*10

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 17 Mars 1905.

COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						STOCK
	Angleterre		Continent		Total		
Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine	149,653	5,883	44,791	6,965	51,262	15,871	119,710
Même semaine 1904	84,274	6,600	49,788	6,737	71,471	17,177	82,844
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	5,38-145	275,818	20,8-036	221,387	1,664,448	545,056	4,155,934
Même époque 1904	8,167,908	80,748	2,99,816	240,8-7	1,6-6,9	101,508	4,470,958
"PIATS-OUT".—Cette semaine 10,3 bal. et 22,107 can. — même époque 1904, 780 balles et 9,6 cantars;							
à partir du 1er septembre 1904, 51,326 bal. et 59,410 can. — même époque 1904, 40,483 bal. et 311,477 cantars;							
Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409,000.							
" au 1er septembre 1903—cantars 65,000.							

GRAINES DE COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						TOURTEAUX
	Angleterre		Continent		Total		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes
Cette semaine	72,938	61,722	15	51,787	528	2,031	
Même semaine 1904	52,105	6,830	8,122	9,813	697	537	
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	2,850,756	1,098,212	110,885	2,046,096	22,701	82,928	
Même époque 1904	3,108,184	1,866,381	1,6,166	1,982,547	18,784	45,765	
Stock.—Cette semaine 1,023,185 ardebs; même semaine 1904 1,396,617 ardebs ; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 1,396,617 ardebs ; à partir du 1er septembre 1903—ardebs 17,800.							
" — ardebs ; même époque 1904 : — ardebs.							
X compris stock constaté à la fin Sept. 1904 ardebs 247,587.							
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100.							
" au 1er septembre 1903 ardebs 70,000.							

FÈVES

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saldi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total	Stock		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	109	867	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 avr. 1904	18,170	80,803	454	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	34,260	126,461	60	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs —.								
" Stock au 1er avril 1903, ardebs —.								

B.L.B.

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saldi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total	Stock		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	109	867	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 avr. 1904	18,170	80,803	454	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	34,260	126,461	60	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,800.								
" Stock au 1er avril 1903, ardebs 5,800.								

MAIS

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						OIGNONS	STOCK
	Saldi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total	Stock		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 avr. 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,800.								
" Stock au 1er avril 1903, ardebs 5,800.								

PRIX DE LA MARGHANOISE DISPONIBLE.

COTON (SUivant les types de l'ASSOCIATION).		GRAINES ET GRAMMES.	
Fair	Fair	Hauts Egypt.	Fayoumi
Fair	Tall. 2 1/4	Fair	5 8/4
Fair	10 7/4	Fair	5 8/4
Good			